



Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Accident Abstract

<u>Accident Type:</u>	Crane turn over
<u>Injury:</u>	None
<u>Type of work:</u>	Delivery Truck
<u>Equipment:</u>	Trailer Mounted Category IV Crane



Description of the Accident:

Operator was attempting to lift a 1,400 lb. pre-cast manhole top section from a trailer carrying sections of pre-cast manholes. The operator had positioned the Trailer Mounted Telescoping Boom Category IV Crane next to the material hauling trailer. The operator lowered the outriggers located in the rear of the trailer to the ground and then began to rig the pre-cast section that was to be lifted. Upon rigging the pre-cast section he started the lift and repositioned the pre-cast section on the trailer to ensure stability for the remainder of the lift. The operator then lifted the pre-cast section and began to rotate to the left when he felt the trailer rock a little. He then started to rotate back to the right to set the load back down when he felt the right side of the trailer start to rock. He then tried to rotate to the left again to stable the load. The load then continued back to the right and caused the trailer-supported crane to roll over.

Problem/cause: Operator did not fully extend the right out rigger. Operator used the equipment knowing that the left outrigger had a hydraulic leak and still operated the equipment. The operator stated that he had informed his employer that the outrigger was leaking and they replied that they would repair the problem during his upcoming vacation.

The prime contractor had no idea that this was considered a crane and did not notify the ROICC office as required by specification section 01525. Even so he still did not review any equipment checklist that would have caught the leaking outrigger. The contractor did not hold a preparatory meeting to discuss/review the feature of work and did not complete and review an Activity Hazard Analysis.

The ROICC office is issuing non-compliances to the contractor and is also calling in to our office the Contractor and subcontractors to review the safety procedure deficiencies identified.

Direct Cause:

- 1) Failure to identify equipment as a crane requiring crane procedures including inspection checklists identified in the contract documents. Site manager did not realize the equipment met the definition of a crane.
- 2) Knowingly using equipment with leaking hydraulics.

Lessons Learned:

Contractor site managers must be made aware of the contractor requirements for crane quality assurance at the beginning of each project. Special attention needs to be made to assure contractor site managers understand the definition of what constitutes a crane.

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